App. F. IX-4

Previous References

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(Census)

File No. 9-30

Serial Nos. 4

Later References
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General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. 1

Part B for October 1930.

SUBJECT.

Copies of the Census Code
Part III

11/10

Cens. G-30-4

NO. 4288 of 30-31

Encls. 3 Census Codes.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Dated.....16th October....1930.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 22 OCT. 1930 No. 1x.M.S

FROM VENKATESA IYENGAR, ESQ., M.A.,
CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT, MYSORE.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH 17 OCT. 1930 2890 408

To

N.Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Govt of Mysore,
Bangalore.

CHIEF SECRETARY 16 OCT. 1930

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith for the perusal of Government three copies of the Census Code I art III.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most obedient servant,

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

sent. for perusal.

BB. 18/10

21/10

1st Member)

Ev.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH 25 OCT. 1930

BB 24/10

MYSORE CENSUS CODE, 1931.

PART III.

WD 71—GPB—2,000—13-9-30

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PART III.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1.

114. Each Supervisor is, on appointment as Supervisor, given a Circle List, House Lists and a map, and a copy of the instructions in regard to house-numbering and the formation of blocks and circles.

115. **Inspection of Circles.**—Immediately after appointment, the Supervisor should go with his Circle List, House Lists and map to all the villages of his circle, accompanied by his Enumerators and the Village Officers, and satisfy himself that the Circle and Blocks have been constituted according to rules. If he notices any mistakes or feels any difficulty, as for example, if any areas are omitted, he should bring the matter to the notice of the Charge Superintendent and obtain his orders.

116. The Supervisor should make sure that no places where people are likely to be found on the Census Night have escaped numbering; all such places should be included in some block or other. In the case of cart stands, market places and such other places, he should consider whether, on account of the distances involved, it is necessary to constitute them into separate blocks. In such a case he should make a report to the Charge Superintendent.

117. **Checking of House-numbering and House Lists.**—The Supervisor should check the house-numbering and the house lists of every village included in the Circle and make sure that all *dwelling houses* and other buildings have been numbered according to the rules laid down in Chapter III of the Code.

If he finds any omissions he should get the houses numbered and entered in the House Lists in the manner laid down in Article 73 Chapter III. If, on the contrary, he finds that cattle

sheds and other buildings which need not have been numbered, have been numbered, or the numbers have been inscribed in English instead of in Kannada, he should *not erase* or alter the numbers but leave them as they are.

118. He should verify and make sure (i) that every place in every village which has been given a number is included in some block; (ii) that the houses are correctly described; and (iii) that the names of the head of the family and the number of members in the family are correctly entered in columns 6 and 7 of the House Lists.

119. He should make sure that the Enumerators shown in the Circle List are fit and actually available for duty.

120. **Preparation of duplicate copies of House Lists and Block Lists.**—The Supervisor should then get the duplicate copies of the House Lists and the Block Lists written up with the aid of either the Enumerators or the Village Officers. It is better to get block lists written by the Enumerators.

121. **Distribution of Enumeration Books and Household Schedules.**—When the Enumeration Books are received from the Charge Superintendent, the Supervisor should distribute the copies to the Enumerators concerned, according to the number of the block and the village which will be impressed thereon in the Taluk Office. Similarly he should distribute the Household Schedules to the persons who are to receive them. Detailed instructions in this behalf are given in Chapter VIII.

SECTION 2.

Duties in connection with Preliminary Enumeration.

122. **Training of Enumerators.**—One of the most important duties of the Supervisor is to train his Enumerators. He will do well to himself enumerate the inhabitants of the first two or three houses in each block in the Practice Schedule and then ask the Enumerator to follow on the same lines for the other houses in the block.

123. When the Enumerator has finished making the entries the Supervisor should go through each entry and correct any mistakes which he may have committed. Ordinarily it will be sufficient if about ten or fifteen occupied houses in the block are enumerated in this way. If however the block is not a large one and the Supervisor finds the Enumerator not up to mark, he may have a Practice Schedule made for the *whole of the block.*

124. **Practice Enumeration.**—Practice Enumeration should be commenced immediately after Enumeration Books have been distributed. The earlier it is commenced, the better, since supervising officers can in that case examine and correct a larger percentage of the entries than would be possible otherwise.

125. **Preliminary and Final Enumeration.**—Practice Enumeration will be followed by a round for Preliminary Enumeration on dates which will be intimated by the Charge Superintendent; and this by another round on the Census Night.

126. **Testing and revision of the Preliminary record.**—While Preliminary Enumeration is in progress, the Supervisor should keep going round the blocks of his circle as quickly as possible, and make frequent tests to satisfy himself that the Enumerators are doing their work properly.

127. When the preliminary record is complete, the Supervisor should read *all* the entries in each book, and get omissions or mistakes corrected in black ink by enquiry at each house. A list of the mistakes most commonly made in entering the preliminary record is given in Chapter IX. Even of the entries that are correct, a fair percentage should be verified by the Supervisor by enquiry at the houses.

128. **Nature of the alterations which may be made.**—The Supervisor should not make alterations merely because his opinion differs from that of the householder as to any information given. He makes alterations only when the Enumerator has omitted an entry, or made one contrary to the information given, or when the information has been given under a misunderstanding; in each such case, he should make the alterations only after enquiring at the house. The reply of a householder to questions asked must be accepted. If the Supervisor thinks that he has made wilful mis-statements, he should make a report to the Charge Superintendent.

129. **Rendering help to persons who have been given Household schedules.**—In the course of his rounds, the Supervisor should arrange to meet the persons to whom household schedules have been given and explain to them any points which they do not understand.

130. **Being present during inspection by higher officers.**—The Supervisor should try to be present whenever the Charge Superintendent or other higher officer inspects his circle, and receive instructions

Section 3.

Duties in connection with Final Enumeration.

131. **Duty on Census Night.**—On the night of the 26th February 1931 the Supervisor should move about his circle rapidly and superintend and check the process of revision of the preliminary record at which the Enumerators will be engaged.

132. **Ink to be used.**—Only Red Ink should be used for entries made on this date, whether they are corrections of entries previously made or fresh entries.

133. **Assistant Supervisors.**—The Supervisor should ascertain if any other officials have been deputed by the Charge Superintendent to assist him in superintending the final enumeration. If this is the case, he should arrange to meet such officials before-hand and settle the villages or mohallas which each should visit on the Census Night.

134. **Cases requiring special attention.**—The Supervisor should in particular visit all cart stands, ukkads, musafirkhanas and other places which travellers are likely to visit or pass through, and see that all persons staying at such places are enumerated. He should also make sure that proper arrangements have been made for the enumeration of travellers by road.

135. **Supervisor's own enumeration.**—Before the Supervisor sets out on his round, he should see that arrangements are made for information being given at his own house to the Enumerator who visits it.

Section 4.

Post Census Duties.

136. **Preparation of the Enumerator's Abstract.**—On the 27th February 1931, the Supervisor should meet all the Enumerators of his Circle at a place and time which will have been previously fixed for the purpose by the Charge Superintendent.

137. He should then compare the number of Enumeration books produced with the number of blocks in the circle, and see that he gets a book for every block.

138. He should also see that the Household Schedules which the Block List shows as issued, have all been duly collected and sewn into the proper books, and that all loose Schedules which may have been issued for the census of travellers etc., on the road are accounted for.

139. He should then read all the entries made with red ink at the Final Enumeration, and if any of them appear to be wrong, satisfy himself by enquiry at the house and have them corrected if necessary.

140. He should enter in the Schedules in column 2 a serial number for all the persons enumerated in a block.

141. He should then get the Enumerator's abstract prepared independently by the Enumerator of the Block and two other Enumerators according to the instructions given thereon. If the totals thus ascertained agree they may be accepted as correct and entered in the Enumerator's Abstact on the cover. If they differ the Supervisor should check the figures himself once more.

142. **Preparation of Circle Summary and delivery of Books to Charge Superintendents.**—When the Abstracts for all the books are completed he should select his two best Enumerators and with their assistance,

(1) arrange the Enumeration Books by villages in the order in which the villages are numbered in the Circle list and Charge list ; and

(2) separate the Abstracts from the covers through the space reserved for the purpose and stich them up by groups for each village and arrange them by villages.

143. He should then prepare as quickly as he can a Circle Summary in the printed form which the Charge Superintendent will have given him and together with the bundle of Enumerators' Abstracts desptach it to the Charge Superintendent by special messenger.

144. He should then tie up the Enumeration Books neatly, placing on the top of the bundle his copy of the Circle List corrected up to the final night, and take and deliver the bundle to the Charge Superintendent and get a receipt from him showing the number of books received.

145. For convenience of reference the principal duties of Surpervisors are summed up below. Each Supervisor should see that none of them escapes his attention :—

(i) Inspection of the circle.

(ii) Checking of house-numbering.

(iii) Checking of house-lists.

(iv) Submission of Circle Lists to the Charge Superintendent

(v) Preparation of duplicate copies of House Lists and of Block Lists.

(vi) Distribution of Enumeration Books and Household Schedules.

(vii) Training of Enumerators.

(viii) Testing and revision of the Preliminary Record.

(ix) Rendering help to persons who have received Household Schedules.

(x) Being present during inspection by Higher Officers.

(xi) Active supervision on Census Night.

(xii) Preparation of the Enumerator's Abstract.

(xiii) Preparation and despatch of Circle summary.

(xiv) Delivery of books to Charge Superintendents.

CHAPTER VIII.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

SECTION 1.

146. **Object of the Census.**—The Enumerator should understand, and explain to anyone requiring the information, that the object of the Census is to count the number of living persons and to ascertain about them certain details to which no exception need be taken and that the Census has nothing to do with the superiority or the inferiority of one religion or caste in relation to another, or of one person or family in relation to another.

147. **Brief resume of the Enumeration Procedure.** -Enumeration is the process of recording these particulars in printed and ruled forms called General Schedules in respect of every person residing in the area assigned to the Enumerator. A detailed description of the block is given in the Block-List forming part of the Enumeration Book supplied to the Enumerator. The principal rules regarding the manner in which he should fill up the several columns of the Schedule are printed on the cover of the Enumeration Book, and are described at length in the appendix below. The Enumerator should study these instructions carefully and if in doubt on any point consult the Supervisor.

(a) *Practice Enumeration.*

148. **Practice Enumeration.**—The Enumerator will have to visit the houses in his block three times. In the first round, his Supervisor will initiate him into his work by

himself enumerating the inhabitants of the first two or three houses in the block. The Enumerator should watch carefully how the Supervisor does this work and follow on similar lines in regard to the whole, or such portion, of the remaining houses in the block as he may direct. When he has finished the work he should submit the record for the inspection of the Supervisor and note the corrections he makes. This procedure constitutes Practice Enumeration.

(b) *Preliminary Enumeration.*

149. **Preliminary Enumeration.**—In the second round, entries should be made on the Enumeration Book which will be supplied to the Enumerator for the purpose. The Enumerator should visit every house to which a separate number has been affixed in the order in which the houses are entered in his Block list and fill up the several columns of the Schedule in accordance with the rules.

150. **Treatment of houses without number.**—If in the course of his rounds he finds any house without a number, he should report the case to his Supervisor and meanwhile proceed to fill up the particulars for the house giving it a fractional number intermediate between the number last written and the next in the series; thus 26/1 between No. 26 and 27 and 32/1 between 32 and 33 and similarly in the case of other numbers.

151. **Ink to be used.**—*Black ink* should be used and entries made neatly and legibly in Kannada generally. *Red ink should not be used in Practice or Preliminary Enumeration.*

152. **General instructions about writing up Enumeration Book.**—A separate Enumeration book should be used for each block, and a line or space left blank between the entries for one *occupied* house and another. In the case of an unoccupied house, the word "empty" should be written in column 2, and the rest of the line left blank. The space between two horizontal lines is meant for one entry. Enumerators should be careful to write the particulars of only *one person* in that space.

153. **How to make entries.**—Entries should be made vertically, not horizontally. That is to say, the several columns should be filled up consecutively one after the other for all persons in a family. Particulars for one person in all the columns should not be entered completely before proceeding to the next person. Thus, for each family, first column 3 should be filled up, then column 4, then column 5 and so on.

154. **Specimen Schedule.**—Examples illustrating the salient points in the instructions are given in the Specimen Schedules forming part of the Enumeration Book. These should be studied carefully.

(c) *Final Enumeration.*

155. **Final Enumeration.**—The Record made in the second round is brought up-to-date in the third round on the Census Night.

156. **How the preliminary record is brought up-to-date.**—The Enumerator should at each house in the Block summon the chief member of the family and read over to him one by one the entries made for his family in the preliminary record and ask him as each line is read whether the person is present in the house or not. If any person whose name is read out is not present, the name should be struck out. The head of the family should be asked whether any fresh persons have come or any child has been born. If any person has come and is staying in the house or if a child has been born, the form should be filled up for such person or child. Enquiries should be made if any person entered as unmarried or married previously is married or widowed and the record corrected if necessary The Enumerator should consider as present all persons ordinarily living in and taking their food in the house though at the moment of his visit any of them may be absent from the house casually for a few hours. A person who has gone out to watch in the fields or to sleep in the chavadi or to dine at a friend's house should be kept on in the record. The absence in every such case is casual, and the absentee is likely to return to the house within a few hours. On the contrary a person who has left the house on a journey to another place by road, or by train will be enumerated on the road or train or at his destination and should be omitted from enumeration at his house. If in any building any person, who ordinarily resides or takes his meals in another house, is merely sleeping or otherwise present at the time of the Enumerator's visit for a few hours the Enumerator should not make entries for him there. Such a person will be enumerated in the house in which he ordinarily resides.

157. The Enumerator should himself visit each house in the Block in the order of the numbering. He should not get the inhabitants to come to him (except in the case referred to in para 163 below); nor may he send the village watchman to enquire and report what changes have taken place since the Preliminary Enumeration.

158. **Every name to be read.**—The Enumerator should not be content with asking generally whether there has been any change. Each name and description entered in column 3 at the time of the preliminary record should be read and the head of the family asked as each entry is read whether the person is actually present or not. Then the specific question should be put whether any persons have since come or any child has been born and any entries necessary made.

159. **Where fresh entries should be made.**—Fresh entries in Final Enumeration must be made on the blank pages at the end of the book. In each case the number of the house to which the fresh entries relate should be noted in the proper column writing under it the word, "continued". At the same time a note should be made in the blank space below the original entries for the house that entries have been continued on the blank pages (mentioning the number of the page). Blank paper should not be pasted to the end of the schedule for fresh entries.

160. **What alteration to be made.**—On the Census Night the Enumerator should ordinarily make no alteration except as regards civil condition against the name of any person unless he has to strike out the entries altogether on the ground that the person is no longer present. When he strikes out a person's name he should draw the line *completely* through all the entries following that person's name, and not merely through column 2.

161. **Empty houses to be visited.**—In the course of this round, the Enumerator should visit every house marked "Empty" in his Block list or the Schedule at the Preliminary Enumeration and see whether any person is living there, and enter him like others in the manner above prescribed.

162. **Places where travellers are likely to be found also to be visited.**—After visiting as above all the dwelling houses the Enumerator should go to the Chattras, Musafirkhanas, Cart stands and other places of encampment where travellers rest for the night. If he finds any way-farers, boatmen, pilgrims and others there, he should make entries for them. The Enumerator should ascertain from the village watchman whether any members of a wandering tribe have come to camp in his Census area. If this is the case, he should go and enumerate them in the manner prescribed above.

163. **Hill tribes etc., how to be dealt with.**—In the case of Hill Tribes living in jungles and Herdsmen with Amrutmahal and other cattle who may be out in the Kavals and of Idigars and

Toddy-drawers who may be living out in Toddy groves, arrangements should be made in consultation with the authorities concerned for procuring their attendance in the nearest village on the night of the Census. They should not be enumerated as belonging to the village where they gather unless the field or kaval in which they habitually live belongs to the *same* village. For example, the Kavalgars of an Amrutmahal Kaval should be shown under the "Kaval village" in which they live and not the village where their attendance may have been *temporarily* procured for the convenience of the Enumerator.

161. **Household Schedules to be collected.**— If any householder in the block has been given the separate schedule called Household Schedule, the Enumerator should collect it while going his round on the night of the 26th February 1931, or latest on the morning of the 27th February, and see that the columns of the Schedule handed over to him are properly written up and stitch it on to his Enumeration book at the end next to the cover.

165. The Enumerator will be supplied with one or two loose-leaf Schedules and with Enumeration Tickets for the enumeration of persons appearing by chance in his block on the Census Night. These loose schedules, if filled in, should be stitched on to the Enumeration Book like Household Schedules. Persons so enumerated should each be given an enumeration ticket in order that they may not be counted twice.

SECTION 2.

Post Census duties.

166. The Enumerator should meet his Supervisor on the morning of the 27th February 1931 at the time and place which will have been previously appointed. He should take the Enumeration Book, and the Household and loose Schedules relating to his Block with him and prepare under the Supervisor's directions the short abstract printed on the cover of the Enumeration Book showing the results of the Census.

SECTION 3.

Miscellaneous.

167. **Every person is legally bound to furnish information.**— Under the Census Regulation every person is bound to furnish the Enumerator to the best of his knowledge and belief with such information as is necessary for filling up the Schedule. The Enumerator is however forbidden to ask for any information not

required for the purposes of the Census. For instance, if objection is raised to give the name of any woman or girl, or if a woman refuses to give her husband's name he should not insist on the name being given. If any person declines to furnish information on any point on which he is bound to furnish it the Enumerator should report the case to his Supervisor and take his orders.

168. **Enumerators not to receive bribes.**—Any Enumerator receiving bribes on any account connected with the Census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Regulation or the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1.

169. **Progress of Enumeration work to be noted on cover.**—Progress of enumeration work in each Block should be noted from time to time in the place provided for the purpose on the first page of the cover of the Enumeration book for the block and attested by the signatures of the officers concerned.

170. **Pages to be serially numbered.**—The pages of the Enumeration Book including the House-hold and loose-leaf Schedules added on, if any, should be serially numbered *in red ink* after the final census and the last number entered on the first page of the cover in the space provided for the purpose.

171. **Persons also to be serially numbered for each block.**—The Supervisor should then enter in column 2 of the Enumeration Book a consecutive serial number for each person returned on the final Census Night. If he does not enter it himself, he should get it done under his direct supervision. A different series of numbers should be given for each different block. Thus, if a Village or Mohalla contains three Blocks consisting of 253, 206 and 312 inhabitants, the series for the three blocks will be 1-253; 1-206, 1-312. The number should *not* be continuous as 1-253, 254-459 and 460-518.

SECTION 2.

The Household Schedule and the Loose-leaf Schedule.

172. **To whom Household Schedules should be issued.**—The Household schedule is issued to selected heads of families (households) who desire to fill up the schedule for the family themselves

and not to be enumerated by the Enumerator of the block. The household schedule contains space for entering the particulars of about 15 persons and should be sufficient for all *normal* house-holds. If however it should be found insufficient in any case, the entries may be continued on another form. On the back of the form are printed instructions for filling up the Schedule.

The issue of the Household Schedule should be restricted as much as possible, as it is found that Schedules so filled up give less satisfactory results than those filled up by Census Officers and give much trouble to the Census staff and the householders themselves. The idea sometimes entertained that it is in any sense a privilege or distinction to be supplied with the House-hold Schedule should be discouraged. It need not be issued to any one *who does not specifically desire to have it* or who is not sufficiently educated or experienced to understand the instructions and fill it up correctly.

Subject to the foregoing conditions, it may be issued to such leading Land-Holders, Gazetted Officers, both on the active as well as pension lists, members of the Representative Assembly, of the District Boards and Municipal Councils, Advocates of the High Court and First Grade Pleaders, leading merchants and holders of University degrees in Arts and Sciences not lower than B.A., *as particularly desire to have them.*

173. **Supervisors to train recipients.**—A special supervisor well acquainted with English should be appointed if necessary in all the larger towns and Municipalities, to visit the recipients of House-hold Schedules and assist in filling them up. In other cases the supervisor in charge of the circle should attend to this work himself.

174. **How Schedules should be distributed.**—All House-hold Schedules should be distributed through the Enumerators of the Block concerned and the acknowledgment of the recipients obtained in the remarks column of the Block List opposite the number of the house concerned.

175. **To be issued in duplicate.**—Ordinarily there is no Preliminary Enumeration in the case of those to whom House-hold Schedules are issued; but there is no objection to have trial entries made on a draft form with a view to their being examined and corrected, if need be, by the Supervisor before-hand. For this purpose House-hold Schedules should be issued in duplicate.

176. **Who should be censused in them.**—The recipients should be made to understand that they are to census *only* the members of their commensal family including resident servants. Servants who live and take their meals separately should be censused by the Enumerator of the block along with the general population and *not* on the House-hold Schedule issued to their master.

177. **Loose-leaf Schedules.**—Loose-leaf Schedules are exactly similar to General Schedules except that they will be printed on slightly larger paper. They will contain space for 15 entries on each side.

178. **Issue of loose-leaf Schedules.**—One or two loose-leaf schedules will be issued to selected blocks, where the *adventitious* population on the Census Night is likely to be excessive, such for instance as blocks in which fairs and festivals are likely to be held on or about the time of the Census Night. Such Schedules will also be issued for the Enumeration of travellers by train on the Census Night. For casual travellers by road, provision will be made in the ordinary Enumeration Book.

SECTION 3.

Mistakes most commonly made in Enumeration.

179. **List of common Mistakes.** For the information and guidance of Supervisors and Enumerators a list of the obvious omissions and errors most commonly met with is given below. Such omissions and errors should be carefully avoided.

COL. 1—Omitting (*a*) to enter the house-number altogether or (*b*) to enter the remark " continued " in case the entries have been carried forward from a previous page.

(ii) COL. 2—(*a*) Entering the serial number of persons *before* the final Census has been taken or (*b*) entering a number against *an entry fully scored out.* (*c*) Omitting to count the entries in the House-hold and Loose leaf Schedules after Final Enumeration.

(iii) COL. 3—Entering idols in temples as persons.

(iv) COL. 4—Entering in this Column, the name of a *caste* or *sect* or *tribe* or *race* instead of Religion.

(v) COL. 7—Entering the age of a son or daughter incompatible with the age of the parents.

(vi) COL. 8—Entering faiths or doctrines, etc., *e.g.*, Adwaita, Dwaita or Visishtadwaita, instead of the caste. Entering the sub-caste in the column for caste, and *vice versa.*

(vii) COL. 13—Noting in the case of a foreign country, the name of the District instead of the country and omitting to note the name of the District in the cases where this is required.

(viii) COL. 16—Making a wrong entry or entering a person who knows only how to read and *not* to write, or who can only sign his name, as *literate*.

(ix) COL. 18—Entering as blind a person blind only of *one eye*, or a person suffering only from *white* leprosy, and not *corrosive* leprosy.

(x) General.—(*a*) Omitting to leave one line blank between the entries of one occupied house and another.

(*b*) Omitting to note on that line *reference* to the subsequent page on which the entries relating to that house might have been continued on the Census Night.

(*c*) Entering the particulars of more than one person between two *horizontal* lines.

(*d*) Omitting to strike out completely in red ink, the entries relating to any persons who may have died or left the block permanently since Preliminary Enumeration.

(*e*) Omitting similarly to include infants born since Preliminary Enumeration or persons who have newly arrived in the block since that date.

(*f*) Omitting to make enquiries regarding civil condition and making suitable alterations on the Census Night.

(*g*) Use of the wrong kind of ink *i.e.*, using red ink for Practice or Preliminary Enumeration or for making any corrections then; or using black ink for the Final Enumeration.

SECTION 4.

180. **Appendices.**—(1) The instructions for filling up the general schedule (2) the Forms used in Census work (3) the principal religions and Christian sects (4) the principal castes and sub-castes, (5) the principal birth places and (6) the principal languages spoken in the State are given in the Appendices.

APPENDIX II.

FORM 4.

Block List.

Taluk ..... Number

Charge ..... Circle ..... Name if any.

Village { Number in column 1 of Charge List. / Name.

Block { Serial No. in village..... / Serial No. in charge .... / No. of first house..... ..... / No. of last house..... .....

Serial number of house	Census number of house	Description of building *i.e.*, dwelling house, shop, chattra, etc.	Name of the head of the household	Number of persons in the household	Number of deaths if any in the family in the year ending 15th February 1931				Remarks
					Male		Female		
					Below one year of age	Above one year of age	Below one year of age	Above one year of age	
1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7

Instructions for Filling up the form.

1. This form is the same as the House List with some modifications. An important modification is the addition of column five for noting deaths if any in each family in the year ending 15th February 1931.

2. The Supervisor should get the first five columns written up by the Enumerator on the basis of the house list after his preliminary inspection of the circle.

3. Column 6 has to be filled up on the 16th February 1931. The enumerator should ask the Head of each family if there have been any deaths in the family in the year ending 15th February. If there have been any, he should find out whether they were of men, or of women; and next whether at the time of death they were less than a year old or older, and fill up the sub-columns correctly.

FORM 5.

GENERAL SCHEDULE.

District..... Taluk.....

Census No. of house or tenement	Serial No. of person	Name	Religion and sect	Male or Female (enter M. or F.)	Married, unmarried or widowed (enter Divorced persons as widowed)	Age (in years to nearest birthday)	Race, Tribe or caste		Earner or Dependant
							a	b	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9

Charge— Circle— Block.—

Principal occupation of earner (this will be blank for dependant)	Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependants may be given)	Industry in which employed (for employees in organised industries only)	Birth District (or country)	Mother tongue	Other language in common use	Whether literate (*i. e.*, able to write and read a letter in Urdu or Hindi and if so, which)	Whether able to read and write		Insane, totally blind, deaf-mute or leper	Whether vaccinated
							(a) English	(b) What other language		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19

FORM 6.

HOUSE-HOLD SCHEDULE.

NOTE.—Before filling up this schedule please read the instructions carefully and study the entries in the specimen schedule.

Name of place (taluk etc.,) Name of $\frac{\text{Village}}{\text{Town}}$ No. of Charge.

House number	Serial number of persons	Name	Religion and Sect	Male or Female	Married, unmarried or widowed	Age	Race caste or tribe		Earner or dependant.
							Caste etc.	Sub-caste etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 a	8 b	9

No. of Circle— No. of Block—

Occupation or means of subsistance of actual workers		For organised workers the industries in which employed.	Birth district or country	Mother tongue	Other language in ordinary or domestic use	Literate or Illiterate	Whether literate in		Insane, deaf—mute, totally blind or leper	Whether vaccinated
Principal	Subsidiary						English	Any other language		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19

FORM 7.

THE COVER.

I. Descriptive particulars of Book. Pages 1—

1. District..... 2. Charge.....
3. No. and Name (if any) of Circle ..... 4. No. and Name of village or Mohalla according to the Charge List.....
5. Block No. and Name (if any) .....
6. No. of first house..... No. of last house.....
7. Date on which the book was received by the Enumerator.....
8. Name of Enumerator..... 9. Name of Supervisor.....

II. Record of Progress.—

	Dates.	Initials of officer responsible.
1. Preliminary Enumeration—		
(i) Commenced on		
(ii) Completed on		
(iii) Tested & revised by Supervisor. / Charge Supdt. / Other officers.		
2. Final Enumeration on 26th February 1931—	Hour.	
(i) Commenced at	P. M.	
(ii) Completed at	P. M.	
3. Prepration and Despatch of Abstract.—Dates.		
(i) Abstract sent to Charge Superintendent on ..		
(ii) Book sent to Charge Superintendent on		
(iii) Book received by Charge Superintendent on ..		

III. Enumerator's Abstract, after the Final Census.—

District ..... Charge.....

Hobli ..... Circle.....

No. and Name of village..... Block No. (Serial No. in charge).....

No. of first house in block..... No. of last house in block.....

FORM 7—*contd.*

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. For *total occupied houses*, count all such houses in column 1 of the Enumeration Book.

2. For *total population*, enter the number given in column 2 of the Book to the last person in the Schedule.

3. For *males and females*, count respective entries in column No. 5.

Houses			Population		
No. of empty houses	No. of occupied houses	Total Tenements	Total population	Males	Females.

IV. Attestations:—

Enumerator's Signature. ....

Added and verified by
1. Enumerator of block (Signature).
No .....
2. Enumerator of block (Signature)
No .....

I certify that this has been tested and the total found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor.

Compiled into Charge Summary on the of 1931.

Signature of Charge Superintendent.

FORM 8.

CIRCLE SUMMARY.

District..... .. Charge..... Circle No... .....

Serial Number of village according to Charge List	Name of village or mohalla	Serial Number in charge list of each block in the village	Number of occupied houses in block	Number of persons in each block			Remarks
				Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Instruction for Filling up the Form

1. It is of the greatest importance that the Circle Summary should be prepared without any delay.

2. Columns 1-3 should be filled up with the aid of the Circle List, (the blocks appearing in serial order) *and kept ready before the Census Night.*

3. Columns 4-7 should be filled up on the morning of the 27th February 1931 immediately after the Enumerator's abstracts are prepared.

4. Totals of the several columns should be inserted at the foot of the columns.

FORM 9.

CHARGE SUMMARY.

District..... ..... Taluk... ..... Charge.....

Serial No. and name of every hobli or ward in the charge	Serial No. of the successive circles in the charge	No. of occupied houses in each circle	Persons in each circle			Remarks
			Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Instructions for filling up the Form.

1. The entries in this form are to be made from the totals in the Circle Summaries.

2. Enter details of the circles in the Charge in the serial order using one line for each circle.

3. The totals in the Circle Summaries should be verified before being entered in the respective columns in the form.

4. A total should be struck at the end of each Hobli, mohalla, or ward, and a grand total shown for the whole charge.

5. There should be a separate summary for each charge (City Urban or Rural as the case may be.)

FORM 10.

DISTRICT SUMMARY.

Serial Number and Name of every charge both rural and urban	Total Number of circles in each Charge	Number of occupied houses in the Charge	Persons in each Charge			Remarks
			Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NOTE.—The particulars for the Urban and Rural charges of each District will be consolidated in the above form with the aid of the Charge Summaries concerned. The figures for the Kolar Gold Field City area will be included in those for Kolar District. Bangalore and Mysore Districts will not include the particulars for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

APPENDIX III.

List of Principal Religions.

Indo-Aryan.

1. Hindu
2. Jain
3. Sikh
4. Brahmo
5. Buddhists
6. Mussalman (or Muhammadan)
7. Christian
8. Parsi
9. Animistic
10. Jew

II List of Principal Christian Sects returned at the 6th Decennial Census of Mysore 1921.

1. Roman Catholic
2. Church of England (to be now entered as Anglican.)
3. Methodist
4. Baptist
5. Presbyterian
6. Congregationalist
7. Lutheran.

APPENDIX IV.

Alphabetical Index of Castes, Tribes and Races.

Sl. No.	Name of Caste, Tribe, or Race	Examples of Sub-Castes and Sub-Divisions
	1. Hindu—	
1	Agasa	Desabhaga, Kannada, Karadu, Marasu, Padatha, Peragasar, Tamil, Telugu, Veeraganti.
2	Banajiga	Adi Aggada, Arale, Bale, Banta, Cheluva, Dasa, Dharmaraju, Gajulabalaji, Gunga, Gowda, Huwadiga, Janapa, Kalayi, Kamme, Kannada, Kavare, Kempu, Kolla, Kushki or Setti, Shanukodi, Telugu, Yale.
3	Beda ...	Bantru, Halli, Halu, Hanubaru, Myasa, Nagi, Nyasa Bedaru, Sadhu Bedaru, Saleyan, Telugu, Uru Bedaru, Yamaloru Yanumala.

Sl. No.	Name of Caste, Tribe, or Race	Examples of Sub-Castes and Sub-Divisions
4	Besta	Chatri boyi, Gange thoreyar, Kannada, Palitaru, Palki, Parivaradava, Pattaru, Rajaparivara, Rayaravuta, Setti Sale, Sunnakallu, Thoreya.
5	Brahman	Andhra, Aravathu Vokkalu, Ashtasahasra, Babburkamme, Badaganadu, Bhagavata-sampradaya, Brihacharana, Chitpavana, Desasta, Devarayasamudra, Dravida Gauda, Gujarati, Hole, Kannadiga, Havyaka, Havyaka dravida, Hebbar (Vaishnava), Hoyisalnadu, Kamme, Karnataka, Kasalanadu, Konkanastha, Kusasthala, Madhva, (Vaishnava), ModhMadhva (Desastha) Mandya (Vaishnava), Muncholi, Murikanadu, Nallanchakravarty, Nambari, Nanda-vaidika Pancharatna, Prathamasakha, Sanketi, Saraswatha Sirunadu, Sivadvaja, Sivalli, Smartha, Smartha (Desastha) Smartha (Dravida), Srivaishnava, Sthanikam, Suklayajussakhe, Telegon-yam, Tirumaleyar, Ulchakamme, Uttaraji, Vadama, Vaikhanasa, Velnadu, Yagna-valkya.
6	Darzi	Bhavasar, Namadev, Pategar, Rangare, Tenkare.
7	Devanga	
8	Ganiga	Kali, Kasturi, Vanijya.
9	(a) Golla	Dhanagar, Gokula, Gowda, Kankar, Konar, Kolalu, Karne, Kilari, Naine-neru, Namdakula, Sambara, Sonnan, Tellapusala, Tirunamadhari.
	(b) Kadu Golla ..	Kanchenoru, Polenoru, Sannoru, Sarakina, Yasnoru.
10	Holeya ... .. (to be now entered as Adikarnataka.)	I. Kannada.— Agni, Basvi, Dasa, Maggada, Morasu, Ugrnada, Hagga. II. Telugu.— Chimtalu, Gundlujagati, Pasupasere, Rampalu, Pakinati, Savu. III. Tamil.— Dyaval, Gogla, Konga, Kudare, Mastikam, Thangala, Vadage.
11	(a) Idiga	Baddi, Bellaga, Dandina, Gowda, Gowri-makkalu, Hendada, Hulli, Kamaloru, Maddi, Yenne.
	(b) Halepaika ..	Baganidevaru, Hambaliga, Kammadevaru, Tenaginahale.

Sl. No.	Name of Caste, Tribe, or Race	Examples of Sub-Castes and Sub-Divisions
12	Jogi	Ghante Helava.
	1. Handi Jogi or Handi Chikka.	Uddina Korva.
	2 Helava ...	
	3. Mondaru ...	
	4. Jangaligaru ..	
13	Komati	Arya Vaisya. Gupta, Setti.
14	Koracha (returned as Hindu).	
15	Kshatriya	Arasu, Chatri, Kodagar, Kumarapatta, Nayana, Nayakapatta, Patangar, Rajapinde, Rajput, Raju, Rajakumar, Shag, Suryavamsa, Thakur.
16	Kumbara	Brahmagunda, Chakra, Daddi, Gundabhakta, Kannada. Pulindara, Sajjana, Salivahana, Tamil, Telugu.
17	Kunchitiga	
18	Kuruba	Ande, Bane, Dande, Halu, Halli, Hasa, Huvakuruba, Ikkeri, Jattedevara, Kambli or Jadi, Kapina, Majee Siddakula.
19	Lambani (returned as Hindu to be now entered as Banajara.)	
20	Lingayet	Aradhya, Ayya, Badagalava, Bandari or Bhandari, Dhulupavada, Ganiga, Gurusthala or Ganangala, Jangama (Viraktha), Jatti, Linga Banajiga, Mahanta, Monabaru, Sadachara, Sajjana, Silavantha, Tammadi, Vaderu.
21	Madiga (to be now entered as Adikarnataka.)	I. Kannada.— Tanige, Hedige, Mora. II. Telugu.— Mora. III. Jambura.— IV. Dakkaloru.— Morasu, Hatagar, Yamaloru.
22	Maharatta ...	Areru, Bandi, Bhutva, Chavanapu, Dhobadi. Ghorpade Jadov, Kharade, Kshirsagar, Kudubi, Mohita, Punsari, Salandi, Sindhe, Savanth.
23	Meda ...	Gowrigaru, Munthavallu, Velluruvallu.
24	Mudali ...	Aghamudi, Kokileyar, Munishwara, Vellala, Tuluva.
25	Nagarta ...	Bheri, Namadhari or Vaishnava.
26	Nayinda ..	Morasu, Nayana, Nayanaja.
27	Neygi ..	Padmasale.
	(1) Bilimagga ..	Pattasale.

Sl. No.	Name of Caste, Tribe, or Race	Example of Sub-Castes and Sub-Divisions
	(2) Sale ..	Sakumsale.
	(3) Patnulkar ...	
	(4) Patvegar ..	
	(5) Senigaru ...	
	(6) Thogatam ..	
28	Panchala .. (to be now entered as Visvakarma)	Achari, Akkasale, Angirasonar, Arkachar, Badagi, Bailukammara, Daivanga, Gudikara, Jalagara, Kammara, Kanchugara, Kairjati, Kavarava, Karuman, Mailu, Panchanana, Paranjoti, Rotvad or Bailu Akkasale, Sajjana, Silpi, Sonajiband, Sonar or Sonagar, Vaja or Voja, Visva.
29	Satani ..	Andaladavaru, Haribktha, Khadrivishnava Prathamavaishnava, Prapannavaishnava Samekumara, Sameraya or Samagi, Suri, Satmika or Satvika, Satala, Vaishnava, Vedamangala, Vosthama.
30	Tigala ...	Arava, Dharmarajakapu, Ulli.
31	Uppara or Uppaliga ..	....
32	Vokkaliga	Banta, Bantru, Belagude, Gangadikara, Ganiga, Gangala, Gowda, Hallikara (Halli), Janakalloru, Halu, Kamadireddi, Kamme, Kumbi, Malava. Maracha, Morasu, Musuku, Nadoru, Pamar, Reddi, Reddipakanati, Sada, Sarapam.
33	Vaisya ...	....
34	Vodda ...	.....
	II. Musalman	
1	Labbe ..	Shaffi.
2	Mogal ..	Lothe, Shiya.
3	Pathan ...	Dowji.
4	Pinjari ..	Pihari, Pinjari, or Ladaf, Pishari.
5	Saiyid	Patvegar.
6	Sheikh ..	Stipari, Sunvi.
7	Menemon ..	Katchi.
	III. Christian.	
1	Anglo Indian or Eurasian.	
2	Armenian ...	
3	European ...	
4	Indian Christian ...	
	1. Goanese ...	
	2. Konkani ...	
	3. Prabhu ...	

Sr. No.	Name of Caste, Tribe, or Race		Example of Sub-Castes and Sub-Divisions
	IV. Jain.		
1	Digambar	...	.....
	V. Animistic.		
1	Koracha	...	Haggeda, Dabbe,
2	Korama		Uppu, Uru, Kukkekorama, Mandsagutti, Satpadi.
3	Kuruba	...	Ane, Bevina, Kadu, Kolli.
4	Lambani (Banajar)	..	Baravat, Bhutya.

APPENDIX V.

Birth Places.

1. Mysore—In this case note the districts only.
   1. Bangalore District.
   2. Kolar do
   3. Tumkur do
   4. Mysore do
   5. Chitaldrug do
   6. Hassan do
   7. Kadur do
   8. Shimoga do

2. In the following cases note the province and also the district of birth.

   Provinces and States in India beyond Mysore—

   Bombay including Aden.

   ("C" of Coorg to be in a line with B. of Bombay.)

   Madras including Laccadives.
   Ajmer and Merwar.
   Andamans and Nicobars.
   Assam.
   Baluchistan
   Bengal.
   Behar and Orissa.
   Burma.
   Central Provinces and Behar.
   Delhi
   North-west Frontier Province.
   Panjab.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Baroda.
Bombay States.
Central India Agency.
Gwaliar.
Hyderabad.
Kashmir.
Madras States (including Cochin and Travancore.)
Cochin.
Travancore.
Panjab States.
Rajaputana Agency.
French and Portuguese Settlements.

3. In the following cases note only the name of the country, district is not to be entered.

Asia.—

Afghanistan.
Arabia.
Ceylon.
China.
Cyprus.
Japan.
Nepal.
Persia.
Straits Settlement and Malaya.

Europe.—

England.
Wales.
Scotland.
Ireland.
Austria.
Denmark.
France.
Germany.
Gibraltar.
Greece.
Holland.
Italy.
Malta.
Portugal.
Russia.
Spain.
Switzerland.

Africa.—

East Africa (British).
Egypt.
Mauritius.
Natal.
St. Helena.
Zanzibar.

America.—

Canada
United States.

Australia.—

Australia.
New Zealand.

At Sea.

APPENDIX VI.

List of Principal Languages.

A. Indian Vernaculars—

1. Kannada
2. Hindustani.
3. Marathi.
4. Tamil.
5. Telugu.
6. Bengali.
7. Burmese.
8. Coorgi.
9. Gujarathi.
10. Konkani.
11. Koracha.
12. Korama.
13. Ladar.
14. Lambani.
15. Malayalam
16. Marwari.
17. Nagari.
18. Oorya.
19. Punjabi.
20. Patnuli.
21. Sindhi.
22. Tulu.

B. Non-Indian Vernaculars of Asia—

1. Arabic.
2. Chinese.
3. Hebrew.
4. Persian.

C. European Languages—

1. English.
2. French.
3. German.
4. Italian.
5. Portugese